



VOL. III NO. 7

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1948.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

All Or Nothing Appeal By Marshall

Arabs Lay Ambushes

ANOTHER DAY OF WILD FIGHTING

Jerusalem, Jan. 8.—One Jew was killed and 14 injured in Arab guerilla ambushes against Jewish taxis, buses and lorries on the main Tel-Aviv-Haifa road today, it was officially reported tonight.

About 50 Arabs, firing from orange groves, shot the drivers of two taxis and then turned their fire on a bus, wounding one passenger.

Four lorries, caught in an ambush, were abandoned after five Jewish passengers had been wounded.

Earlier today, another bus was ambushed and one Jew was killed and four others wounded.

A British officer was shot in the back outside Tel-Aviv when his patrol was fired on. It was officially stated.

FIFTEEN KILLED

A total of 15 people were killed in the Palestine disturbances today, according to a casualty list issued by the authorities.

Sporadic and rifle fire had been going on since early morning. In the main shopping centre of Jerusalem, Jewish gunmen entered a cafe and shot one man.

Jewish sources said that two British policemen shot and killed two members of an armed Arab band which attempted to steal their rifles from a lorry between Gaza and Beersheba, south Palestine, today.

An Army communiqué tonight said that the reports of a convoy attempting to break through to the Jewish quarter in Jerusalem and that troops had escorted an ambulance were not confirmed.

In Paris, Dr. Adda—Hillel Silver, Chairman of the Jewish Agency's American Section and of the American Zionist Emergency Council, said tonight that the Jewish Agency was now asking the governments to assist them as far as possible in obtaining arms for self-defence in Palestine.

"We should like the arms to be given to the Jewish people in Palestine with the full knowledge and consent of the United Nations," Dr. Silver told a press conference.

He added that, to his knowledge, no reply had been received so far to this request.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Industrial Revival

TWO and a quarter years after reoccupation, Hongkong industries as a whole are producing up to 70 percent of their pre-war levels. This can rank as the most illuminating example of the Colony's rehabilitation—a triumph of courage, sagacity and ingenuity over tremendous difficulties such as shortage of raw materials, war-damaged plants, lack of skilled workers and high production costs. The analysis of the current position of Hongkong industries which we publish today shows that in the main recovery has been progressive, and that given certain circumstances will continue to improve to a point where pre-war levels will be passed. Particularly encouraging is the growth of new industries and their potential powers of production. Cotton spinning is to return to the Colony after an interval of many years, and on such an ambitious scale that it will become one of our biggest industries. For this new industrial development we have to some extent, regrettably to thank the situation in Shanghai where restrictions and currency inflation no longer permit big industrial undertakings to be practical or financial propositions. By the same token we can take pride in the fact that because of our economy and benevolent administration Hongkong appeals to Chinese industrialists as the most suitable place in which to make

their investments and conduct their factories. The confidence is mutual, and will, in due course, we feel certain, prove mutually beneficial. If the shadow of shortage of raw materials and extremely high labour costs continues to hang over industries such as ship-building and iron foundries, it is cheering to be shown that other old-established enterprises such as rubber shoe manufacturing, match making and small hardware production are beginning to retain their pre-war status, and that in some instances expansion is proceeding at such a pace that the 1941 levels may soon be passed.

While the life-blood of Hongkong has always been its entrepot trade, the development of industries bears no insignificant relation to the Colony's prosperity. Much, though, depends on the degree of permanency, which it is why it becomes important that every encouragement should be given to industries of substantial means and repute. On the other hand, mushroom growth has to be carefully watched, especially in the interests of workers who may easily become victims of exploitation, both as regards working conditions and insecurity of employment. Overall, the picture which Hongkong's industries present today is impressive, with good prospects, that the gains made so far will be well consolidated by the end of the year.

Mr. Marshall then said three principles must determine United States help:

1. It must be adequate.

2. It must be prompt.

3. It must be effectively applied.

In line with the compromise reached by President Truman and the Senate President, Mr. Arthur Vandenberg, Mr. Marshall will not ask for the US\$17,000,000,000 authorisation for the full 51-month programme. However, he asserted that it was vital that Congress pledge itself to complete the project. He estimated the ultimate cost between US\$16,100,000,000 and US\$17,000,000,000.

Senator Vandenberg asked if Russia had "declared war on the success" of the programme.

The Secretary replied that Russia "in effect" had done so and said that responsible Russian officials had shown "antagonism and hostility" to the programme, although no formal communication had been made to the United States.

Senator Vandenberg also asked if the inclusion of Western Germany were not vital to success.

Mr. Marshall agreed that "inclusion is essential."—United Press.

PARTY SPLIT POSSIBLE

Washington, Jan. 8.—Signs of a

major split in the ranks of the

Indonesian Republicans had so far not given their reply to the latest cease-fire proposals of the Security Council's "good offices" Committee.

The Dutch had reserved its

"right to freedom of action" last July, just before they began their "police action" against the Indonesian Republicans.

Negotiations for a cease-fire, in accordance with the Security Council's resolution on Indonesia of November 1 last, have been going on for nearly 11 weeks now, so far without reaching an agreement.

A Dutch East Indies spokesman today expressed disappointment that

(Continued on Page 4)

the

Indonesian Republicans had so

far not given their reply to the

latest cease-fire proposals of the

Security Council's "good offices"

Committee.

He described the situation as

"extremely uncomfortable" and said

"a matter of extreme urgency."

Well-informed Republican sources

said that the Republican reply to the

third cease-fire plan, and the

modifications to that suggested by the Dutch through the "good offices" committee, would probably be given to the committee today or tomorrow.

—Reuter.

US Aid For Jap Textile Mills

New York, Jan. 8.—American financial interests have completed negotiations for a US\$60,000,000 loan to provide cotton for Japanese textile mills. It was disclosed here today.

A source close to the negotiators representing a group of banks headed by the National City Bank of New York said discussions have been completed with representatives of SCAP.

The informant, who declined the use of his name, said details would be disclosed in about a week or 10 days, when drafting of the agreement is completed.

Banks participating with the National City Bank are Chase National, Bank of America, and J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation. The Export Import Bank in Washington also is expected to participate, but to what extent was not disclosed.

The credit will provide for purchase of about 300,000 bales of cotton from American products, the source said. He added it would go into effect immediately after signing.—Associated Press.

A TRIUMPH IN REHABILITATION

Hongkong Industries Producing Up To 70% Pre-War Level

In spite of suffering an 80% wartime damage to factories and machinery, and facing soaring post-war costs of building materials and wages, Hongkong industry has made amazing recovery during the past two and a quarter years and is now producing at 70% of her pre-war level.

Within two years, at the present speed of rehabilitation, Hongkong's new and old industries will produce at a rate far above any pre-war year.

Almost all pre-war factories are completely or partially rebuilt and in addition many new plants have either started production or are under development.

Of the 1,207 factories which have applied for registration since the war, only 112 have closed, leaving 1,185 now in operation. Of these, 883 have been accepted for registry by the Labour Department and the remainder are in the process of being screened. More applications are being received daily and will soon make the number jump far above the approximate 1,200 of pre-war.

Although six to seven hundred of the new and rehabilitated industries are of the workshop type, employing between 20 and 30 labourers, the larger factories have been quick to rehabilitate and now Hongkong firms are building on a large scale.

The largest of the new industries is cotton spinning.

Shanghai capitalists, finding it difficult to work there, have brought large quantities of capital to Hongkong to start the industry. To be developed on a tremendous scale, the four large paint factories, Island Paint Co., Camel Paint, Duro Paint, and China Paint, have all expanded their factories to meet rehabilitation demands and are producing 250% of their pre-war level.

In addition to new firms, old ones have increased production and expanded. The Shanghai political situation and the defeat of Germany and Japan, although primarily affecting the textile industry, have brought significant increases and changes to almost all of the Colony's manufacturing.

Production of hurricane lanterns, formerly a Japanese and German monopoly, has already increased 50% beyond its pre-war level. The four large paint factories, Island Paint Co., Camel Paint, Duro Paint, and China Paint, have all expanded their factories to meet rehabilitation demands and are producing 250% of their pre-war level.

In the same way, the production of small hardware (hinges, bolts, etc.—pre-war Japan products), Bakelite sockets and casings, enamel ware, torchlights and banjo lamps is fast regaining pre-war quota and is planning to expand.

Until the last three months, these industries have suffered the erratic fluctuation contingent upon the uncertain supply of raw materials, the rising cost of labour and materials, and the growing pains in regaining a secure economic foothold. This was especially apparent in the production of textiles, rubber, shoes, electric, torches, torch batteries and bulbs.

STEADY RISE

During October, November and December, however, with the exception of torch batteries, suffering from American competition, production and sales have steadily risen, bringing the rehabilitation level from its March status of 30% to its present level of 70%.

The rubber shoe industry, now just regaining its pre-war footing, experienced a great many ups and downs during the first two years of reconstruction. Today, producing at 50% of pre-war, rubber shoe factories have started to regain their pre-war orders, despite difficulty in procuring the necessary canvas. During the last few months, however, rubber firms have begun to supply the Chinese Army with large orders of boots and have sent off a shipment of 30,000 Wellington boots to England.

Approximately 30 rubber factories are now in operation in the Colony. Two of the largest of these, Fung Keung and Tai Hang, had very difficult rehabilitation problems. The former was badly burned during the war and the latter was requisitioned by the Army and only recently returned to its owners.

The electric companies, Hongkong Electric and China Light and Power, are today operating at 100% of their pre-war capacity. The Hongkong Electric Co. has installed a large amount of new machinery and during the Christmas season carried a higher weight load than at any time before the war.

One of the most remarkable jobs of reconstruction has been done by the dockyards—Kowloon Dock and Tsimshau Dock—both of which were badly damaged by war bombing and shelling. Now entirely rebuilt, both are repairing ships at 95% of their pre-war levels. Although they have reached only 8% of their pre-war "new construction" standard, this is due not to lack of facilities but to the shortage of steel, now unavailable from the United Kingdom, and purchasable from America only in small quantities at a high gold dollar cost.

(Continued on Page 4)

Aid For China Message Soon

Washington, Jan. 8.—The American aid for China, suggested yesterday by President Truman in his "State of the Union" message, will be submitted to Congress possibly within a fortnight, after special envoys of

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek have been consulted. Administrators said today.

Some unions are demanding a general strike throughout the British Zone, but union leaders are opposed to this proposal.

It was not clear today whether the Essen miners would join in the five-hour general strike called at Essen for tomorrow. The miners' leadership opposed participation, but many miners wished to strike and other unions had expressed support.

Reuter.

Dutch Becoming Impatient Over Delay In "Cease Fire" Agreement

Well-informed Dutch sources said that confirmation or denial of this report would have to come from The Hague.

The Dutch had reserved its "right to freedom of action" last July, just before they began their "police action" against the Indonesian Republicans.

Negotiations for a cease-fire, in accordance with the Security Council's resolution on Indonesia of November 1 last, have been going on for nearly 11 weeks now, so far without reaching an agreement.

This was learned reliably from non-Dutch sources here today, as the Dutch Cabinet summoned a special meeting at The Hague following the return of Dr. Louis Beel, the Premier, from Batavia, where he had been holding important discussions on the future of Indonesia.

Mr. Marshall agreed that "inclusion is essential."—United Press.

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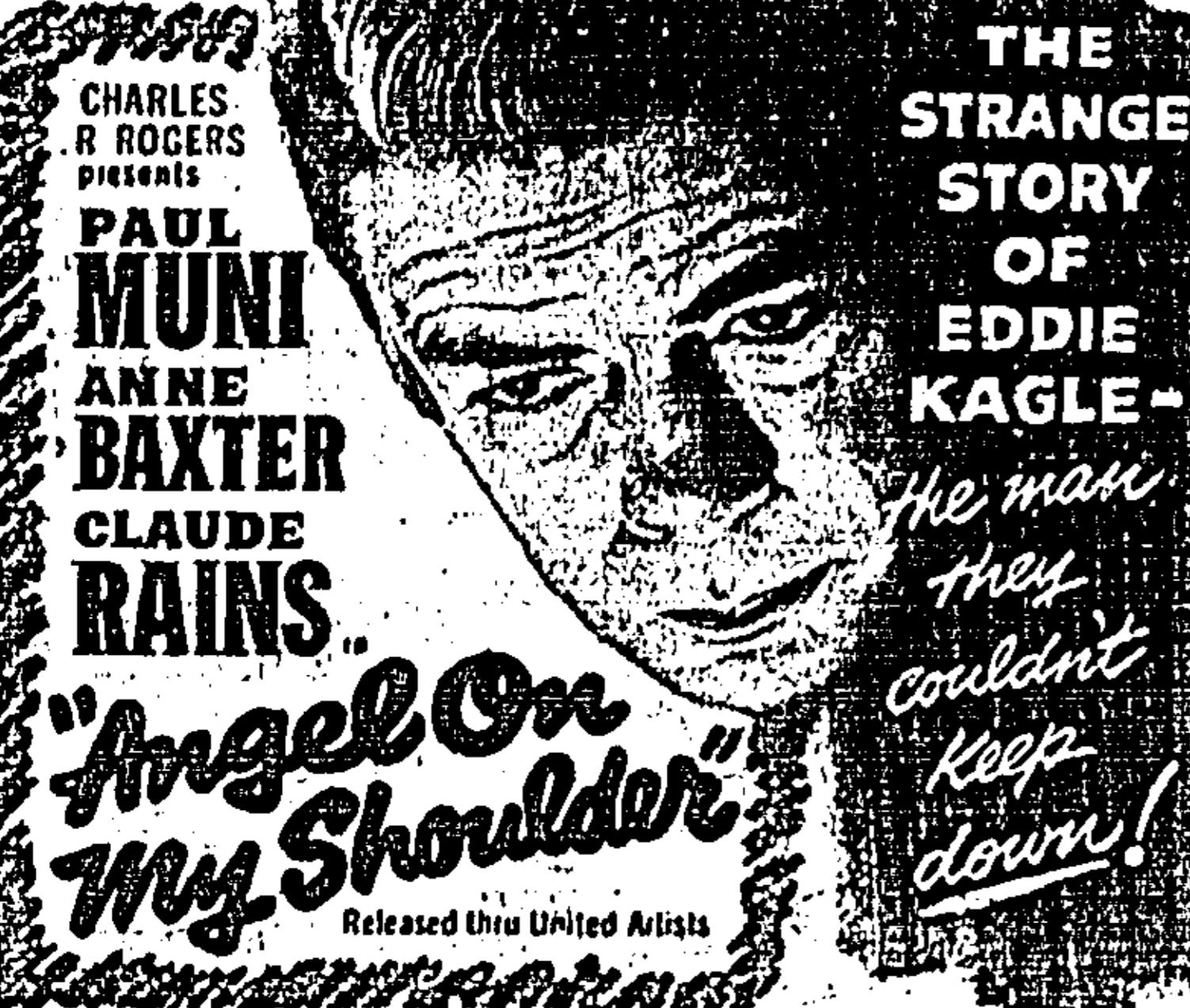
modifications to that suggested by the Dutch through the "good offices" committee, would probably be given to the committee today or tomorrow.

—Reuter.

Lee Theatre

ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE
ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL
BOOKING HOURS: 11.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Daily.

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.



SHOWING TO-DAY QUEENS at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



ALHAMBRA THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.



ORIENTAL

Commencing To-Day: 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.20 p.m.

SPECTACULAR . . . Fresh and delightful!
OUTSTANDING . . . A warm, hearted delight!
EXCITING . . . Will delight the heart!
PERFECT . . . Bound to appeal to all!



SHOWING TO-DAY MAJESTIC AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



COMMENCING SUNDAY GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION
"BLACK NARCISSUS" IN TECHNICOLOR
AND "THE ROYAL WEDDING" IN FULL TECHNICOLOR



ROYALTY'S MONEY

1. WHERE IT COMES FROM...

THE King and Queen have an annual income of £10,000 a year. This is a direct grant paid by Parliament from the revenue of the Crown lands. In return for this guaranteed £10,000, the King agrees to forgo any further money out of this Crown property.

This bargain was first struck by the businesslike George III. In 1760 he handed over lands producing £89,000 a year which were his personal property. Then it was a good bargain, for the King. Today, with the Crown lands showing a big profit, it is better bargain for the country. Last year £920,000 of this profit went to the Exchequer.

Apart from personal household expenses the upkeep of the Royal Mews requires £21,213. Fodder for the state horses costs £2,834 and shooting them costs £308. Upkeep of the carriages in one year to £1,000 and motor cars £2,725. Removal of upholstery was £250.

Expenses have been going up since the staff joined the Civil Servants' Union—250 of the 200 servants at Buckingham Palace have formed a branch.

Porters' wages have gone up 3s. 6d. a week (they now get £4 1s.); the nine chars, scrubbing at £2 16s. a week, are being paid more; the chambermaids and other personal staff get a 13s. rise in wages when they live in.

The King pays no postage. His letters go free, and so do his telegrams, which are given automatic priority.

Any cheques drawn by the King are on the Bank of England or Coutts Bank. He seldom signs them himself; they are mostly signed by the Lord Steward of the Household.

Outside his £410,000 income, the King is able to claim all treasure trove—gold or silver coin, plate or bullion. They are usually presented to museums.

The King owns all whales and sturgeon captured in territorial waters... current price for a whale is more than £1,000, a sturgeon £65.

2. WHERE IT GOES TO...

THE King's money is free of income tax. It has not always been so. When his great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, learned of the public outcry over the crippling rate of income tax at 7d. in the £, she decided as an example to pay tax.

This was cancelled for George V. and the present King, but other members of the Royal Family are still taxed.

A select committee before the war analysed the Privy Purse expenditure like this:—

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES: including the upkeep of Buckingham Palace (£12,532 a year), Windsor (£4,378), Balmoral (£1,703), Sandringham (£3,671), Gardens cost £9,140 and laundry £3,902. Fuel and light bill, £12,354. Telephones, £1,373. Liveries, £4,440, and newspapers, £20.

This is the balance sheet in its simplest form:—

Allowance for the King and Queen, £410,000.

Allowance for other members of the Royal Family (including Princess Elizabeth's pre-marriage £15,000 allowance), £120,000.

The revenue from the Crown lands is derived from some unexpected places. For instance, Albany-street Police Station is built on Crown land. So is most of Regent-street. So is the Holborn Restaurant, the Carlton Hotel, and His Majesty's Theatre in Haymarket.

In feudal times the king was the final owner of all lands in England. He paid the wages and upkeep costs like any other landowner. Later, as colonies grew up, the Crown was able to claim all the land in Canada, Newfoundland, Australia and New Zealand.

Gradually, however, these Crown rights were whittled down. By the time of William and Mary, a 17th century Parliament passed the first Civil List Act.

They voted that certain revenues and part of the Excise duties, estimated to yield £700,000 a year should be passed to the Crown to defray the expenses of the Civil Service, payment of pensions, as well as the cost of the royal household and the king's personal expenses or 'Privy Purse.'

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

IT is being whispered that C. Suet, Esq. may stand for Parliament. It now remains to be seen whether Parliament will stand for him.

It is said that he may contest Ploshwick as a National Independent. The P.T.U. (Progressive Trade Unionist Party) are making a great attempt to win the seat, and have chosen Mr Ivan Rusher as their candidate. The Liberals will be asked to vote for the Conservative candidate, and will possibly agree, if the Conservatives will vote for the Liberal candidate. The Socialists are putting up Mrs. Funn, with the cry of "Co-operative Prosperity."

Civilisation, 1947

The radio can be played in the ordinary way, but, if the baby should cry or want anything, its

voice is immediately superimposed on the radio programme. By flicking a switch the parents can talk back to the baby and soothe it.

(Morning paper).

The picture is returned

DEAR Miss Slopcornor,
The mayor asks me to say that he is afraid the picture you sent is hardly suitable for hanging in the Town Hall. He was hoping for something less frivolous—perhaps yourself as Boadicea in the Nether Stinken Pageant of the Ages. He is not himself prudish, but Councillor Mrs. McAwfull made a scene when the picture arrived, calling it, "One more link in the chain of unbridled licence and indecency which is strangling our fair country in its foul tentacles." In face of such opposition, the mayor decided to return the pic-

ture, saying nothing of his own feelings in the matter.

Yours truly,
H. Faggott, Town Clerk.

Broadening animals' minds

ANIMALS can still travel. There is always space in planes for boa-constrictors or crocodiles or warthogs, who are continually moved from one zoo to another to broaden their minds. Before me lies an account of two lizards who are being fed on jam after a journey from London to Moscow. It all reminds me of the man who said, "Does she treat you like a dog?" "No such luck," answered his friend.

Conversation

SIX tons of food stolen," read

the man from his paper. "I don't see where they get all that food to steal," said the woman.

"Who?" said the man. "Any of them," said the woman.

By Ernie Bushmiller

NANCY Her Nose Knows



At last—they've called in the boffins again

SIX SCIENTISTS GET DOWN TO A 'COATS-OFF' BEAT THE CRISIS PLAN

by Chapman Pincher

THE men whose skill produced the planes and the tanks and the robot gadgets which won the war are to go into action in the factories again. That is what Mr Herbert Morrison meant when he announced the setting-up of a high-powered industrial General Staff of Britain's top-flight boffins.

For months these scientists have told the Government: "Without extra manpower or fuel we could give you the vital 20 percent increased production you need by stepping up efficiency and cutting down waste."

Now they have got the chance to take their coats off and prove their claims by working with the men at the bench.

The new Committee on Industrial Productivity is led by a man who already has one of the most responsible jobs outside Parliament. He is Sir Henry Tizard, chief scientific adviser to the Ministry of Defence.

HIS TEAM

Top war-time boffins will assist him. Tank production expert Sir Claude Gibb, Sir William Stanier, one-time scientific adviser to the Ministry of Supply and Nobel prize-winner Sir Edward Appleton, chief of the Government's scientific

and Industrial Research Department are in the team.

Sir George Schuster represents the cotton industry, Birmingham Professor Solly Zuckerman will speak for university scientists.

Mr Hugh Weeks and Mr Robert Hall will give on-the-spot decisions for Cripps' Economic Planning Board. Industrialists and trade union delegates are to be appointed.

Panels have been set up for the immediate investigation of the different production processes being used in all major industries.

Industrialists will be called in to help the committee to choose the most economical methods. Science and Industry together will then fight to get them adopted generally.

The panel headed by Sir William Stanier is to work out ways of attacking production problems by the system of operational research devised by scientists during the war. This was used to find out the Army's needs in battle and to satisfy them quickly.

These are the main targets for the boffins:

TO DOUBLE the value of coal. This will be done by increasing the quantity of useful power obtained

from it. Scientists say that only 20 percent of the heat given off by combustion in factories and household fires is used. The rest is wasted because of inefficient design of machinery and fire-grates.

TO INCREASE steel production by using oxygen gas instead of air in blast furnaces. A method of making liquid oxygen cheaply has just been devised and is ready to be exploited.

TO FIND new uses for robots in industry. As a result of wartime discoveries, electronic devices are available which can control machines more efficiently than men. They think and act with the speed of light.

TO USE industrial by-products which are now being wasted. For example, good quality concrete can be made from the waste-slag of iron founders which now litters the country.

The envelope will be stepped up. Old straw, waste rags, and old timber will be used to make synthetic building materials.

TO EXTEND the use of fluorescent lamps—the long glass tubes which give a brighter light than ordinary electric bulbs, and use less than half the power. If fluorescent lighting became general in all factories and houses Britain would save 2,000,000 tons of coal a year.

TO EXPLOIT a revolutionary British discovery in the iron industry—a method of making cast iron which is almost as strong as steel. Mass production would mean that the motor car industry, now restricted by steel shortage, could work full out.

Shortly teams of boffins will be back in the factories, working with the men at the machines. It is a combination which solved one crisis. The scientists are confident it can do it again.

TOP BOFFIN: Red-haired going grey—Sir Henry Tizard, aged 61, was a pilot in the 1914-18 war. He is a witty speaker, a lover of the classics, and a collector of first editions.

He is one of the three men responsible for the birth of radar.

MEMO FROM MACY'S

Daily Express News Analysis

Desk conducts an investigation

behind the counters of one of

Britain's main export customers

THROUGH the revolving doors of the world's largest department store went Newell Rogers of the New York office of the Daily Express of London. That day he was one of 137,000 people who trekked through some of the 168 departments which make up Macy's ten selling floors.

Here 11,000 shop assistants sell the pick of the world's goods. Total sales for the year were £22,000,000 sent to America in the past six months.

Here are their replies in a Memo from Macy's:

1. Are British goods up to their prewar standard of quality?

YES, said five—curtains, rugs and carpets, china and glassware, men's gloves and hats, haberdashery.

NO, replied six—handkerchiefs, silverware, women's jumpers, men's sportswear, and pullovers, toys, and women's and children's gloves.

"Doll's house furniture is a top seller—25s. a piece is paid for the best. Dolls range from £4 to £5."

Handkerchiefs were most emphatic; they underlined "NO" twice.

"British quality linens are produced."

China and glassware qualified the answer: "There has been a decrease in quality which should be corrected. If British manufacturers lose their reputation for quality, their goods will not be demanded in the same quantities in future."

2. Have British prices remained competitive?

Unanimously, all 11 departments answered NO. Prices of British goods are too high.

Only from china and glassware came a slightly modified negative: "British price lines here have remained competitive but prices are high to the point where many people can no longer afford to purchase British goods."

"Dinner services up to £100 are not unusual at Macy's. British china is snapped up with the counterpart of British enthusiasm for nylon."

In the rugs and carpets department the manager said: "British floor coverings now stand so high that only where scarcity is still a factor do they have any chance of selling."

American manufacturers are primarily interested in how many pieces they turn out in a day, comments this department.

Customers choose American goods for lower prices, say curtains and women's gloves; for better values, say rugs; for faster delivery, report jumpers.

6. What is liked about British goods, and what disliked?

Chiefly high prices are disliked. "Fine quality of workmanship" is what buyers of curtains, rugs, china, jumpers, and haberdashery like.

British sportswear provides the American male with a "feeling of fine quality, luxury and correctness."

THAT'S the Memo, hero's the moral for the one in thirteen of all British workers who are making goods for export: This customer likes novelty because he's trained that way; quality, with design, because it is the exception, not the rule; in America. Without that "only where scarcity is still a factor do they have any chance of selling."

Don't let this happen to you!

START USING

Fitch's

DANDRUFF REMOVER SHAMPOO

"IDEAL" HAIR TONIC

</div

5TH INSTALMENT OF A NEW PHOTOSTRIPE SERIAL

SYNOPSIS:

Catherine and "The Blonde" go to the "Brown Derby" for dinner, so they can "be seen." "The Blonde" puts on a fake telephone call scene to attract attention—an old trick.



Sterling Hayden, one of the stars who is dining at the "Brown Derby" that night is rehearsed in a scene with Olga San Juan, and the photo above shows them enacting the scene. After the conversation, Kirby (played by De Forrest Kelley), a Paramount talent scout, approaches "The Blonde"

A HOLLYWOOD STAR IS BORN *

SHOWING
TO-DAY

KINGS

At 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30 p.m.She Made A Career
Out Of Love!

Marriages may be made in Heaven—but Kitty made them in haste—as husband after husband helped her in her scandalous rise from a girl of the slums to the Duchess all England gossiped about.



BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS

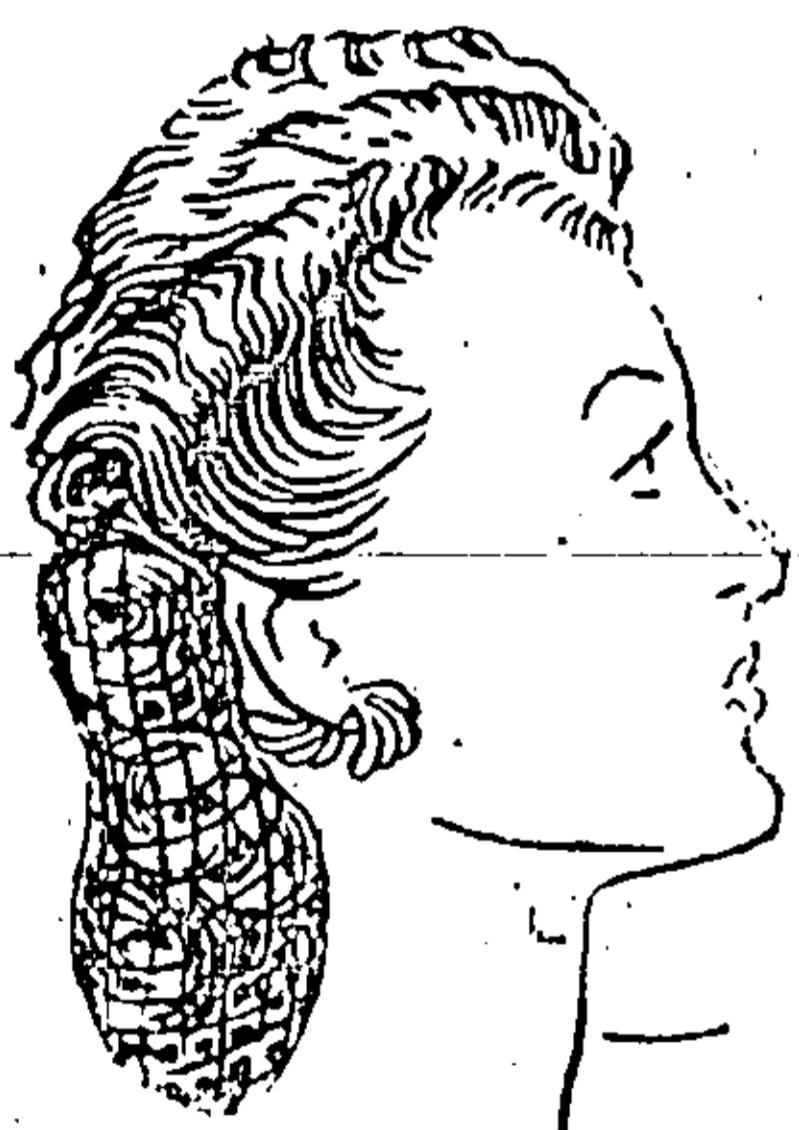


Posed for Lois Leeds.

Men want their girl friends to be feminine, not foolish!

BOY AND GIRL

The other day I was shopping in a large store. Behind the counter was a pretty Teen Age girl and in

Minute Makeup
by GABRIELLE

front of it a boy, young, nice looking and manly. As I stopped to look at some slippers I heard the Boy say, "My office is just across the street, maybe you can have lunch with me next week?" "O. K.", she replied, "we'll go Dutch." Treat." A strange look crossed the Boy's face. "No thanks," he said, "see you sometime," and he left!

Of course she will lose his friendship. Why did she have to put in about the Dutch Treat, asserting herself, putting the emphasis on her own power? He had invited her to have lunch, he wanted her to go with him as his guest—but she spoilt it all!

Maybe he would have had to make some small sacrifice in order to treat her, but that's what he wanted to do and that is his right. Women everywhere are overdoing this business of paying their own way. Men don't like it and it is Death to Romance.

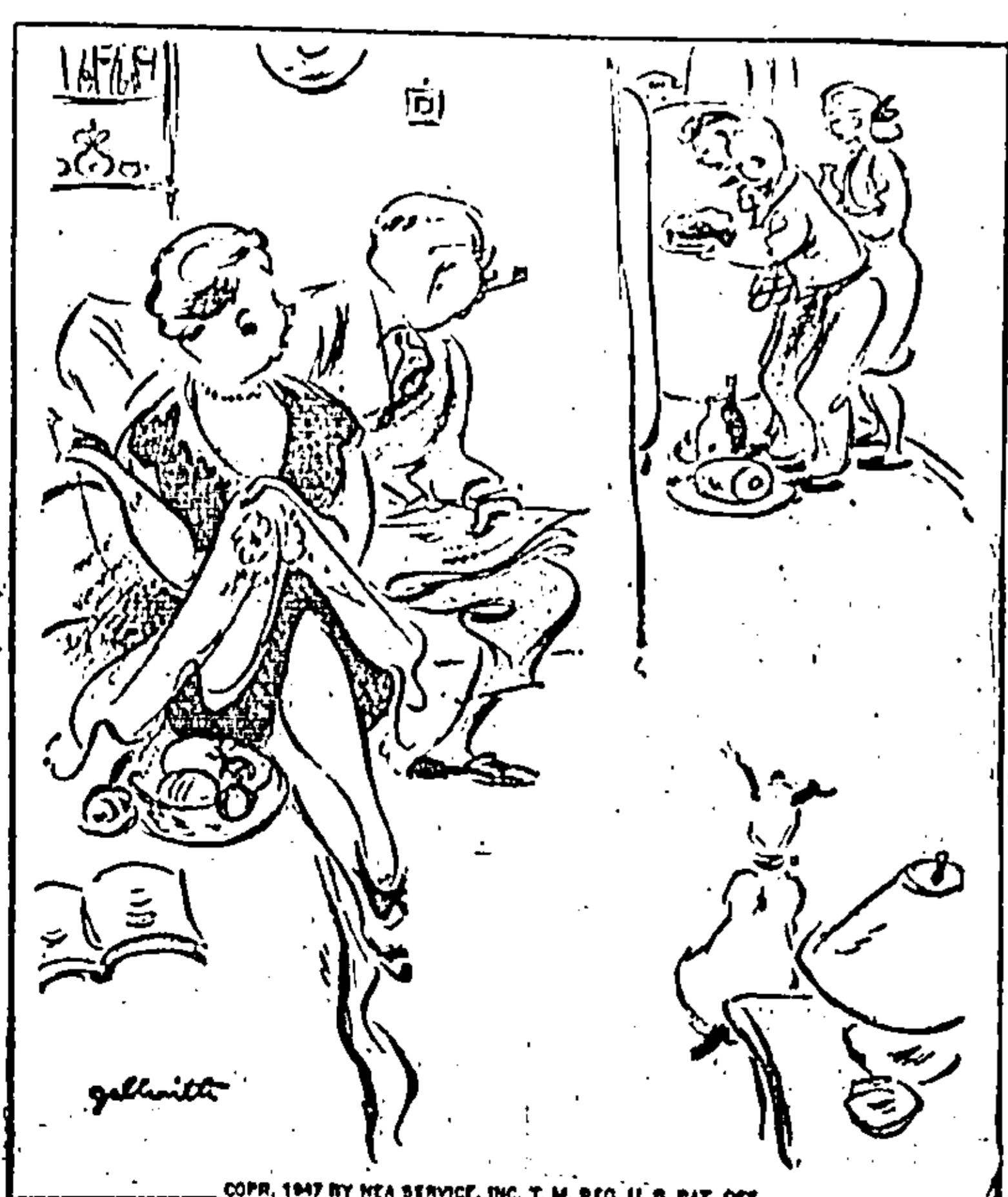
The girl who overdoes things by letting a man pay for more than he can afford is also wrong, but never NEVER offer to pay your way when a man invites you to be his guest. He resents it—and rightly so! Insist upon this and soon you will not be invited at all and you will be paying your own way all-right, all by yourself!

Polish Graciousness—that's what you need as well as the ability to accept invitations from your men friends without the Dutch Treat angle. That's not feminine, it's foolish!

Jaw line too heavy? If so, try a little Gray eyeshadow. Apply the eyeshadow along the jawline; with a very light touch, may I say? Now powder carefully. The effect will be good if you are good at makeup!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I wish Dorothy had waited for food prices to go down before becoming so popular!"

PRIEST DRAWS GRIM PICTURE OF AMERICA UNDER COMMUNISM

The United States, on the brink of famine, is seized by Moscow-directed Communists who first stir up riots, strikes and religious prejudice on a nation-wide scale.

AN EXPLOSIVE SITUATION

Explosives enough to blow the city of Manila to bits are still scattered untouched throughout the length and breadth of the Philippines, and casualties from the mishandling of the remnants of ordnance stockpiles of the American and Japanese armies—those killed or maimed every week—average 30 persons.

This has just been disclosed by the bomb disposal squads of the Philippine Army under Captain Pablo P. Gabriel, who sold 25,000 tons of explosives, furnishing an extremely dangerous but potentially rich industry for illegal users of powder, still lie all over the Islands, more than two years after the war.

In Manila and the suburbs alone, according to the officer, 3,000 tons of engineering and ordnance explosives, including land mines, remain to be discovered and disposed of. These, he said, may yet deal sudden and violent death to the unwary.

Other places where heavy concentrations of explosives abound are Davao, Mountain Province, Batangas, Zamboanga, Montalban, and Inner Mindanao, which were once sites of ammunition dumps or scenes of battles.—Reuter.

HELEN KELLER FOR JAPAN

General Douglas MacArthur has given Helen Keller permission to return to Japan to continue her work among the deaf and dumb and blind which was interrupted 10 years ago by the war with China.

Gen. MacArthur approved a clearance for a two-and-a-half-month visit next summer after Miss Keller made application through the State Department.

An announcement said that the trip will be delayed until August because she plans to visit Europe this winter and has promised to go to Australia in March.

Miss Keller's visit to Japan 10 years ago was regarded by the Japanese as an epoch-making incident in their cultural history. Japan has approximately 2,500,000 blind, deaf, dumb and disabled.

Miss Keller also plans to visit China and other Far Eastern countries.—Associated Press.

The downfall of democracy is swift, complete—and simple. That is the picture shown in "Is This Tomorrow?" a comic-book type of publication—one edition only—released by a St. Paul (Minnesota) Catholic priest as part of his continuing campaign against Communism.

The Rev. Louis A. Gales draws a grim picture in his 48-page booklet, the way of warning young Americans what they would face under a Communist dictatorship.

The booklet ends on a depressing note with no solution offered, but even now editorial succor is on the way in a sequel, "This Is the Answer," currently on Father Gales' planning desk.

For Young Minds

Since before the war, the priest has engaged in a fight against Communism and all other forms of totalitarianism. He does it from his office in the Catechetical Guild Education Society, publishing house of Catholic teaching aids.

Father Gales' field has been the fertile minds of young people, where he feels the seeds of democracy must be planted firmly to prevent the spread of authoritarian principles.

During the war, the Guild suspended its anti-Communist publications "because of the complicated international set-up."

Solution Coming Up

"But in the light of today's events," Father Gales said, "we feel we must resume. We should use every strength to expose the aims and purposes of the Soviet system."

"This Is the Answer" will depict what its publisher terms a "rational organisation of the social-economic life" as opposed to a Communist system and will discuss social justice. It will condemn working mothers, child-labour and heavy taxes as democracy-weakeners.

The booklet will champion living wages for all, private property, balanced prices and profit sharing.

"We're not pulling any of our punches," Father Gales said.

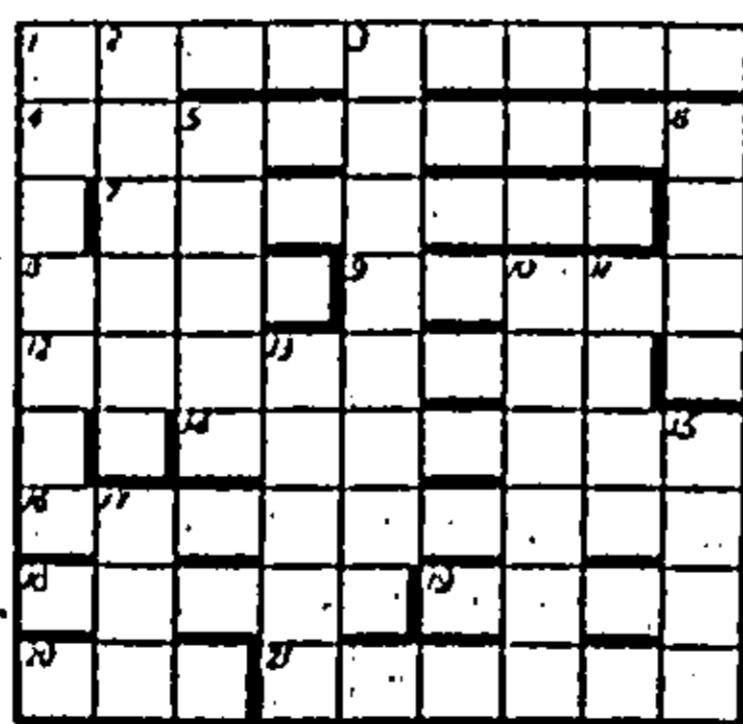
Igor Stravinsky's New Opera

Igor Stravinsky is at work on a three-set opera.

The Russian-born composer now living in Hollywood suggested the subject, Hogarth's series of pictures of "The Rake's Progress."

W. H. Auden, the poet, is librettist. The book will be ready in March, says Stravinsky's publisher, and the music in about two years.—Associated Press.

CROSSWORD



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RUSSIA MAY FORCE BREAK IN GERMANY

TRIESTE GOVERNOR DISPUTE

Belgrade, Jan. 8.—Yugoslavia today charged Italy with deliberate obstruction in solving the question of a Governor for the Free Territory of Trieste.

The Yugoslav Foreign Office spokesman said that the Italian Government had rejected the names proposed by Yugoslavia on the grounds that she was unable to accept candidates from countries with which she had been at war.

The Italians, in turn, proposed candidates they knew would not be acceptable to Belgrade, the spokesman said.

The names proposed by Yugoslavia were Dr Nohuslav Ecca, chief of the Czechoslovakian delegation to the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, Senator Georg Branting of Sweden, and the President of the Norwegian Supreme Court, M. Emil Stang, the spokesman said.

Not Identified

He pointed out that Sweden had never been at war with Italy. When these names were rejected, the Yugoslavs proposed two others: the French Ambassador in Prague, M. Maurice Dejean, and the former Spanish Republican Ambassador in London, Senor Pablo de Alarcón. Both these were rejected.

The Italian Government proposed two Swiss and later a third Swiss and a South African. The spokesman said that none of these were acceptable to the Yugoslav Government.

He asserted that the South African, "a delegate of his country at the Paris Peace Conference, was noted for his anti-Yugoslav attitude." The spokesman did not identify Italy's candidates, other than by nationality.—Reuter.

Movie Makers To Face Grand Jury

Hollywood, Jan. 8.—Two movie writers and a director today asked \$2,000,000 in damages from movie studios for dismissing them because they refused to tell the Congress Un-American Activities Committee whether they are Communists.

Ring Lardner, Jr., asked \$138,250 from Twentieth Century-Fox. Director Edward Dmytryk wanted \$1,763,425 from RKO. Writer Leslie Cole asked no damages but only his job back in a suit against Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

The three are among the 10 movie-makers who will be arraigned in Washington tomorrow for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions before the Un-American Activities Committee.

Five under contract have been dismissed for prejudicing the movie industry.—United Press.

Red Hunt To Resume

Washington, Jan. 8.—The Un-American Activities Committee of Congress will resume its hunt of Hollywood Communists "in the very near future," the Committee Chairman, Representative J. Parnell Thomas (Republican of New Jersey) said today.

The autumn hearings resulted in contempt of Congress cases and Grand Jury indictments against 10 screen writers, producers and directors, who declined to say whether they were, or ever had been, Communist Party members.—Reuter.

SCRAP METAL FROM CHINA

Baltimore, Jan. 8.—The first shipload of guns and tanks in a 1,000-ton purchase of scrapped war equipment from the Chinese Government arrived here today for the Patapsco Scrap Corporation, a Bethlehem Steel subsidiary.

The Liberty ship, John Morton, arrived with an 8,000-ton cargo loaded at the Sand Island Army base in Hawaii.

About 100 shiploads are expected in the next 18 months. The first consignment includes 123 light tanks, scores of coastal guns and their mountings, thousands of bayonets, nearly 300 barrels of army mess gear, thousands of helmets pressed into 50 pound blocks, rocket launchers and battered ammunition boxes.

The scrap originated in China but is being assembled and checked in Hawaii after being "demilitarized." All weapons, for instance, were removed from the tanks.

After processing at the scrap yard, the metal will be transferred to Bethlehem's nearby Sparrow's Point plant and melted down for new steel.—Associated Press.

London, Jan. 8.—The Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, today tabled for discussion by the Cabinet his detailed report on the failure of the Council of Foreign Ministers to reach agreement on joint action in Germany and its significance for future British policy in Germany.

Coming as it does immediately after yesterday's announcement of new measures for co-ordinating German participation in the economic administration of the Anglo-American joint zone, Cabinet consideration of German policy must necessarily take into account the new situation created by this concentration of administrative power in Frankfurt.

The first Soviet reaction to the new proposals made by General Lucius Clay and General Brian Robertson, both in the Soviet-controlled press and in the comment of the Soviet official press agency from Berlin, are critical.

The proposals are denounced in a Tass Agency despatch as aiming at "artificial" dismemberment of Germany, a course fraught with grave consequences for the German people."

MARSHALL'S APPEAL

(Continued from Page 1)

Both men have considerable following, which may result in an important and significant split developing in the Republican ranks.

With these Republican Party split-sides were the press reports that Mr Marshall might proclaim a "pass the plan or I quit."

On the eve of today's debate, Republicans of the House of Representatives did smooth away some of their differences over the strategy for handling America's foreign aid programme by agreeing that "equal consideration" will be given to the Marshall and Herter plans.

THE HERTER PLAN

The Marshall Plan calls for a single Federal administration with broad powers. The Herter Plan, developed by a special House Committee headed by Representative Herter after a tour of Europe last autumn, provides for managing the European recovery programme through a bi-partisan Government corporation of eight members.

While some Republicans had earlier supported the principles of the Herter Plan, others had questioned its constitutionality on the grounds that it would invade the right of the President to direct foreign affairs.

President Truman, in the traditional "State of the Union" message yesterday, called on Congress to give prompt approval to the Marshall Plan, which the State Department claimed "could achieve miraculous results."

A story—silence had greeted the President's 45-minute statement in domestic affairs but Mr Marshall was applauded by both sides of the House.—Reuter.

Another Plane Clash

Paris, Jan. 8.—Nine people, including two children, were burned to death when their plane crashed against a hillside near Palestro, about 50 kilometres west of Algiers today, according to Agence France Presse.—Reuter.

SPLENDID RECOVERY BY HONGKONG INDUSTRIES

(Continued from Page 1)

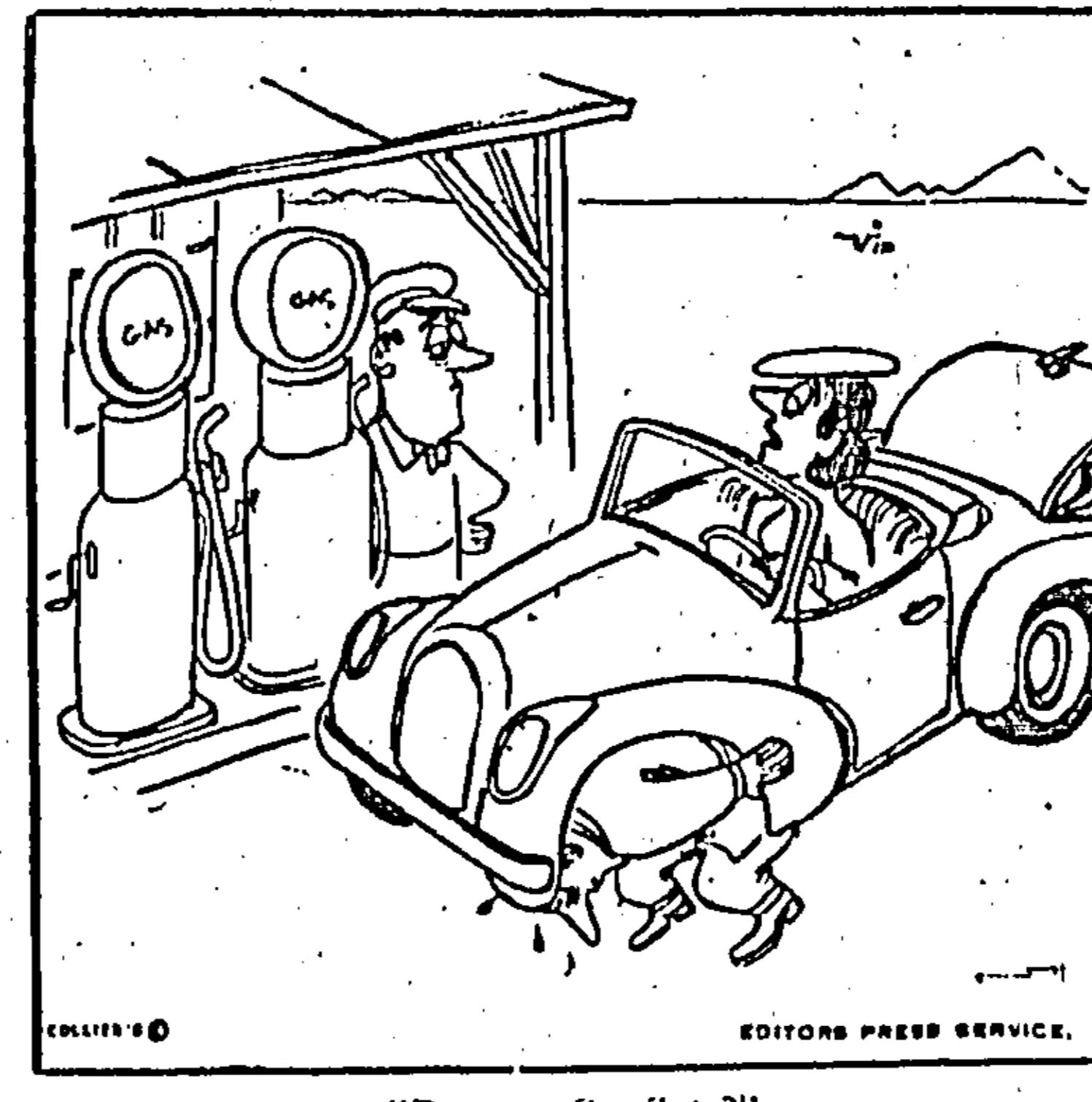
Swedish competition in matches (Swedish matches in the Colony sell for the same price as those made locally) has produced a contraband effect on the two match companies, Great China and Hongkong Match. The Great China Match Co. has already passed its pre-war production, while the Hongkong Match Co. is making time at 70% of its pre-war output.

The Green Island Cement Co. has been held back by the loss of all pre-war machinery (stolen by the Japanese) and the difficulties of importing the necessary raw materials from China. The firm is operating now at 50% of its pre-war capacity.

Other industries have found it impossible to regain any of the footing they had before the war. Most notable of these are the iron and steel founders. Forced to rely on scrap alone, they did a small but lively business in the early days of the reoccupation but have steadily decreased out-put during the past months, as the cost of labour has risen and the supply of scrap diminished.

Chaih Hua and Liu Ho Kui Iron Works did well in the beginning but have been steadily diminishing in production. The latter is now producing at 50% its pre-war level. The South China Iron Works lost all of its machine tools during the war and has not been in production since. Likewise, the Hume Pipe Co., a very large factory making cement steel pipes, was completely demolished, and has not been able to rebuild.

Impeded by the high cost of labour and shipping, handicrafts and the manufacture of rattan furniture have fallen far below their production of pre-war days.



European Development Under Marshall Plan

Washington, Jan. 8.—A more detailed study of the 15 volumes of the United States Government's recommendations concerning the allocation of resources to European countries under the Marshall Plan reveals important features relating to the projected industrial development of Europe during the next four years.

U.S. MARINE SAID KILLED BY REDS

Tsingtao, Jan. 9.—The Chinese garrison commander has reported that Chinese Communists killed one of five U.S. marines who became lost on a hunting trip in this North China area on Christmas Day.

U.S. Navy authorities are continuing to withhold the identities of the marines.

Marine Headquarters here reported their disappearance on Tuesday, but gave no details, beyond that they were missing in Communist territory on a holiday hunting trip. A Chinese official said a jeep used by the party had been abandoned beyond Government lines.

In Shanghai yesterday, the Navy confirmed that the marines were believed to be held by Reds, but that there had been no indication that they had been harmed. The brief official statement said four were missing on the hunting trip and that a fifth was absent without leave.—Associated Press.

MICHAEL HAS MONEY WORRIES

Lausanne, Jan. 8.—Ex-King Michael of Rumania, believed to be worried by financial problems, intends to sell immediately two of the four cars which he brought with him from Rumania four days ago following his abdication, it was reported here tonight.

The Rumanian Government is handing over to the people the extensive property owned by Michael and the former royal family, the Bucharest Radio announced tonight.

The announcement added that owing to the enormous size of the royal property the Government commission appointed to administer it had not yet been able to complete an inventory.

Michal alone, it was estimated, owned 23,000 hectares of private land, and the royal family owned numerous estates, yachts, hunting grounds, banks, factories, buildings and all other kinds of enterprises.

It was estimated that the royal family alone owned our 150,000 hectares besides 50,000 hectares in other estates.—Reuter.

The report assumes that exports of Polish coal to the Soviet Union will have ceased completely by 1951 and that Poland will find an economic advantage in exporting westward her increasing coal production.

In the section on shipbuilding, the State Department repeats the American misgivings about Europe's expanding shipbuilding programme.

The major share of the total of over 11,000,000 tons to be constructed by 1951 is projected by Great Britain.

The report recommends that a portion of the projected building should be postponed until more urgent tasks of reconstruction have been accomplished, "particularly since much of the steel required to maintain the present level of building must be supplied by the United States."

The report also questions the necessity of increasing the tonnage of dry cargo vessels by 3,000,000 tons in 1951, having regard to the large number of cargo vessels laid up idle in the United States.

Nevertheless, the report concedes the logic of the arguments by the European nations that shipping is the most economical and effective method by which participating nations can earn foreign exchange and reduce their requirements for United States aid.—Reuter.

Princess' Horse

London, Jan. 8.—Princess Elizabeth has given the name of Asita Khan to the racehorse given to her as a wedding present by the Aga Khan.

It is a filly by Turhan out of Hastra.—Reuter.

U.N. TEAM FEARS ARAB BULLETS

Lake Success, Jan. 8.—The United Nations Palestine Commission will meet for the first time tomorrow to face the problem of its own protection as well as the protection of the people of Palestine.

The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Trygve Lie, said he would place the security problem before the Commission as soon as it meets.

The five-nation Commission, charged with administering the partition of Palestine, fears it will be greeted by a hall of Arab bullets as soon as it reaches Palestine.

A high Canadian official in Ottawa proposed that the U.N. recruit a brigade or even a division of volunteers to protect the Commission. This would have to be done through the Security Council. It would be the first step towards solution of the broader problem of how to end Arab-Jewish fighting, which began when the U.N. voted on November 29 to split Palestine into Arab and Jewish states.

Dr Lie told a press conference he had discussed the overall security problem with his top assistants. He has not authorized talks with individual governments, but four other U.N. sources reported that U.N. government conversations have taken place.

The United States and British delegations insisted, however, that they were not involved.

Russia's Chance

Opponents of Palestine partition have wanted that the split might give Russia a chance to place some troops into the oil-rich Middle East.

Any Soviet troops which might be assigned to help enforce partition, however, certainly would be outnumbered by soldiers from other parts of the world. Dr Lie said it would be up to the Palestine Commission to make the first request for Security Council action on the fighting.

The Commission is composed of Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Panama, and the Philippines.

The Hebrew Commission of National Liberation, headed by Puer H. Bergson, disclosed that it had asked Security Council members to "restrict" Britain and the Arab States from aiding Palestine Arabs.—United Press.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

H.K.T. 6 Studio, Children's Half Hour; 6.30 Studio, Children's Half Hour; 7.15 Studio, "You Asked for It"; Variety Programme presented by Monica Jackson; 8.15, Philadelphia Orchestra conducted by Artur Rodzinski; 8.40 Studio, Vocal Recital by Celia Hodgman (Soprano); with Piano Accompaniment by Betty Drown; 9, London Relay; News; 9.10, Weather Report; 9.11, Interlude; 9.12, Musical Review; 9.13, John Jacob Astor; 9.15, B.B.C. Transcription Service; Highlights of the South African Royal Tour; Presented by Vaughan Williams and J. S. Squire; 9.30, "The Magic Flute" Act; 9.45, by the Members of the Mozart Society with the Berlin-Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham; 11, Close Down.

The report recommended that the United States should require assurances from participating countries that they will not enter restrictive agreements reviving the prewar international steel cartel.

Referring to the proposal in the Paris Conference for the establishment of a steel co-operation committee, the report said that such an organisation should be limited to the period of scarcity and should give representation to steel-consuming interests in each country.

Coal Problem

Another section of the report is devoted to the shortage of coal in Europe. It describes the supply of coal as decisive for industrial recovery.

The coal problem of the European importing countries will be largely solved when British coal production rises to levels permitting the resumption of prewar exports.

Although Poland is not participating in the Marshall Plan, the report said that Poland would occupy a key role in the solution of the coal problem.

The report assumes that exports of Polish coal to the Soviet Union will have ceased completely by 1951 and that Poland will find an economic advantage in exporting westward her increasing coal production.

In the section on shipbuilding, the State Department repeats the American misgivings about Europe's expanding shipbuilding programme.

The major share of the total of over 11,000,000 tons to be constructed by 1951 is projected by Great Britain.

The report recommends that a portion of the projected building should be postponed until more urgent tasks of reconstruction have been accomplished, "particularly since much of the steel required to maintain the present level of building must be supplied by the United States."

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Nevertheless, the report concedes the logic of the arguments by the European nations that shipping is the most economical and effective method by which participating nations can earn foreign exchange and reduce their requirements for United States aid.—Reuter.

SUNDAY, JAN. 11

"The Man Who Came To Dinner"

Starring

Bette DAVIS * Ann SHERIDAN

They Gave their Lives.

We, too, may give through the

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OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles are packed in cartons and will be held at the post office until 10 a.m. registered and parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9

Closing Times By Air

Bandung, Bangkok, Ceylon, Karachi, Calcutta, Cairo, Nairobi, Johannesburg & Marseilles via Cairo) Augusta & London, 5.30 p.m.

Saigon and Paris, 5.30 p.m.

Hanoi, 5.30 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsinling, Peiping, Swatow, Canton and Chungking 5 p.m.

Macao, Tsinling & Shokki (Sea) 1 p.m.

Singapore, 5 p.m.

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